

Links with literacy

The identification of explicit links with literacy will support the development of language programs. While not definitive, the following list identifies the skills that will enhance students' literacy development as they learn a language.

Literacy skills for the languages classroom may include:

- associating text with picture
- reading ahead to infer meaning
- associating pictures with an oral or aural stimulus
- recognising the association between print and sound
- predicting the content of a text using headings, visual clues, known words and cognates
- scanning to locate key words
- using a bilingual dictionary
- using facial expressions, body movements and gestures to support meaning
- using a monolingual dictionary
- using illustrations to confirm meaning
- using known words and sounds to understand and read new words
- using pictures and diagrams to predict meaning
- identifying, understanding and applying punctuation
- classifying information
- identifying grammatical patterns and features
- comparing and contrasting English with the target language
- placing key words in context (e.g. cloze)
- cross-referencing information
- understanding how to open and close conversations
- interpreting cognates and using them to infer meaning
- choosing an appropriate form of language for the audience or text
- making links between spoken and written forms
- choosing an appropriate language register

- constructing a meaningful text
- constructing a text for a specific purpose
- decoding information from a graph or grid
- encoding information into an abbreviated style
- identifying the language relevant to the topic
- planning and reconstructing text
- planning the stages of a letter, profile, note or timetable
- recognising the purpose of a text
- selecting information for a specific purpose
- understanding language as a system
- understanding the forms and conventions of letters and e-mail
- using the same information for a variety of purposes
- writing in various forms, e.g. note form
- collaborating with others to identify clues to meaning
- decoding abbreviated styles of communication
- identifying specific details
- inferring meaning
- locating information
- recognising speech melodies and varying tones
- recording information on an appropriate form
- recounting facts in oral or written form
- responding appropriately to an oral or aural stimulus
- sequencing jumbled words, dialogue or pictures
- sequencing according to different criteria
- skimming for general meaning
- understanding culturally-specific conventions of communication
- understanding the cueing of questions and answers.